$AP_L = \frac{q}{L}$ $MP_L = \frac{q}{\Delta L}$

1. $AP_K = \frac{q}{K}$

2. $q = 21L + 9L^2 - L^3$

$21 + 18L - 3L^2$ ηL $(-L+7)(L+1) \Rightarrow L = 7$

$7 + 6L - L^2 \cdots -1$

$18 - 6L \Rightarrow L = 3$

(A) 7

(B) = 7

(C) = 3

3. $L = 10$ $\frac{MP_L}{L} = \frac{MP_K}{K}$

$K = 5$

$MP_L = 5$ $\Rightarrow MP_K = 2.5$

$q = 500$

$MP_K = 2.5$

4. (A) $5A + 10B = 9$

(B) $L = 2$

$K = 1$